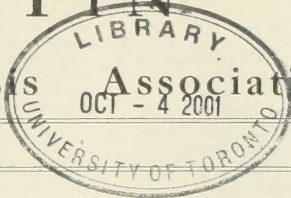


BULLETIN

OF THE

National Tuberculosis Association



Vol. IV

MAY, 1918

No. 8

Illinois Plan for Tuberculous Soldiers

The question of adequate machinery to provide care for returned tuberculous soldiers and the methods of procedure is now commanding attention. The plan given below will, therefore, be of interest as an illustration of a practical working agreement between a State Department of Health, a State Tuberculosis Association and the American Red Cross.

This will be suggestive for agreements which may be made in other states. In printing this agreement, the National Association wishes to have it clearly understood that the plan is not presented as ideal or one necessarily adapted to other states. The agreement has been formally ratified by the Department of Civilian Relief, American Red Cross, Washington.

This agreement will be the topic for discussion at a luncheon for anti-tuberculosis workers, Hotel Muehlebach, Kansas City, on May 20th, in connection with the National Conference of Social Work. Dr. George Thomas Palmer, Assistant Director of the State Department of Public Health and President of the Illinois Tuberculosis Association, will talk on the agreement and it will be discussed by representatives of the American Red Cross and others. A further statement in regard to this matter will be made in the June BULLETIN.

The agreement follows:

Memorandum of agreement between the Central Division of the American Red Cross and the Illinois State Department of Public Health and the Illinois Tuberculosis Association.

As a preface to this agreement, it is understood that the Central Division of the American Red Cross, the Illinois State Department of Public Health, and the Illinois Tuberculosis Association shall co-operate in securing adequate care and treatment for the returned tuberculous soldier, whether he may have been discharged in "line of duty" or "not in line of duty."

It is further understood that the Central Division of the American Red Cross, through the Home Service Sec-

tions of its local chapters, shall provide care for returned tuberculous soldiers during the interim between their return to their home communities and the time that more permanent provision is made for them, and shall contribute one-third of the expense for the more permanent care.

It is further understood that the Illinois Tuberculosis Association, after the initial contact with the returned tuberculous soldier by the Central Division of the American Red Cross, shall cause an expert examination and diagnosis to be made in the case of each returned tuberculous soldier; shall outline the proper method of care and treatment to be pursued and shall make every pos-

sible effort, in conjunction with the local chapter of the American Red Cross, to provide means for the more permanent care of such returned soldiers. It is understood in this connection that relief problems involved in the care of the families are to be worked out by the Home Service Section as may seem best in a given community.

STOP

Have you made your hotel and railroad reservations for the fourteenth annual meeting of the National Tuberculosis Association? Put the time and place on your memorandum pad — Boston, June 6th to 8th.

LOOK

Did you see the April BULLETIN, giving the preliminary program? Copy on request.

LISTEN

You will hear good speakers at the Boston meeting. Papers and talks by national authorities at clinical, pathological and sociological sessions.

**Headquarters and meetings
COPLEY-PLAZA HOTEL**

of the return of a tuberculous soldier, the Central Division of the American Red Cross, through its Home Service Section of the local chapter, shall make contact with such soldier and ascertain essential facts concerning him, including the following facts desired by the Illinois Tuberculosis Association:

(a) Exact location of the individual, including his nearest railway station. (b) The apparent physical condition of the individual, whether in apparent normal health, debilitated or actually sick. (c) The financial condition of the individual, or his ability to meet all or part of the cost of care, approximating from \$18 to \$25 per week. (d) The educational standards of the individual and his family, rated as excellent, good, fair or poor. (e) The home conditions of the individual, rated as excellent, good, fair or poor. (f) The name of the family physician, and his willingness to co-operate in this program, indicated by "yes," "no," or "doubtful." (g) The desire of the individual and his family for expert diagnosis and treatment, indicated as "willing," "uninterested," "opposed."

2. That the Illinois Tuberculosis Association shall make no effort to establish contact with returned tuberculous soldiers until after such contact is made by the local chapters of the American Red Cross, and until the foregoing information is furnished through the offices of the American Red Cross, *except* that, in case no notice and information be furnished to the Illinois Tuberculosis Association through the offices of the Central Division of the American Red Cross within two weeks after the said Association has notified the Central Division of the return of a tuberculous soldier, said Association may establish contact, at the same time notifying the Central Division of the American Red Cross of its intention to do so.

3. That the Illinois Tuberculosis Association shall furnish to the Central Division of the American Red Cross at once a complete record of all returned tuberculous soldiers with whom contact has been made or whose return has been reported to the Association, including all information relative to such soldiers now in the possession of the Association.

4. That, upon notice from the Central Division of the American Red Cross, the Illinois Tuberculosis Association will proceed to bring about, in the short-

In carrying out this program, the following points will be observed by all parties hereto:

1. That, immediately upon notification

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est time practicable, the examination and diagnosis of all returned tuberculous soldiers, and the outlining of proper methods of treatment, and will report such diagnosis and outlines of treatment to the Central Division of the American Red Cross.

5. That the Illinois Tuberculosis Association, for the purpose of these examinations, shall enlist the services of experts in the diagnosis of tuberculosis, and the services of competent nurses as required, and that the examinations will be held either at the home of the returned soldier or the central points convenient to the various returned soldiers.

6. It is understood that, in order to avoid delay, the expenses of transportation to these central examining points shall be advanced by the Home Service Section of the Local Red Cross chapters, provided the individual is unable to pay for same. This shall be considered as one item in the expense of treatment, as in paragraph 10.

7. It is further understood that when special examiners for the Illinois Tuberculosis Association or other representative enter a community to carry out the purposes of this agreement, they will act in co-operation with the Home

Service Section and the local health officer, so that the Home Service Section will be in touch with the service rendered to the returned soldier at all times, and so that the local health officer may conserve the interests of the civil population.

8. That the results of all examinations shall be reported to the State Department of Public Health so far as they may affect the control and prevention of communicable diseases.

9. That, in the interim between the return of the tuberculous soldier and his examination, and the outlining of his more permanent care, Home Service Sections of the American Red Cross shall render the returned soldier such care as he may require, with the understanding that examinations will be carried out as expeditiously as circumstances will permit.

10. That under no circumstances will the American Red Cross countenance the housing of a returned tuberculous soldier in a county almshouse, either temporarily or permanently, except when absolutely unavoidable.

11. That the American Red Cross shall pay one-third of the expense of sanatorium or other care, as outlined or recommended by the Illinois Tuberculosis Association, provided the remaining two-thirds can be secured from other individuals or agencies, public agencies for the treatment of tuberculosis not being available. Provided, further, that if the whole plan of treatment be not carried out, the Home Service Section is expected to pay only its one-third of the amount of expense involved in partial execution of the treatment.

12. That, after the diagnosis is made and is reported to the Central Division of the American Red Cross, together with the recommended treatment, the Illinois Tuberculosis Association, together with all of its local organizations, shall exert all possible influence upon local individuals and public and private organizations to assume two-thirds of the cost of permanent care of the returned tuberculous soldier.

13. That the American Red Cross, through its local chapters, shall cooperate with, and assist the Illinois Tuberculosis Association in obtaining permanent care of the returned tuberculous soldier, as outlined in Section 12 of this agreement.

14. That the records of the Illinois Tuberculosis Association and the records of the American Red Cross, so far as they apply to the returned tuberculous soldiers of Illinois, shall at all times be open to representatives of any party to this agreement for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this agreement.

15. That the Illinois Tuberculosis Association will require of institutions, physicians, or other agencies to whom the care of tuberculous soldiers is entrusted, complete reports of progress, and abstracts of copies of these reports will be sent at frequent intervals to the office of the Central Division of the American Red Cross.

16. Nothing in this agreement shall be construed to affect the jurisdiction

of the State Department of Public Health or local health authorities in cases of tuberculosis which fall within the rules and regulations for the control and suppression of tuberculosis.

Addendum, signed by Charles C. Stillman, Assistant Director of Civilian Relief, Central Division, American Red Cross.

It is understood that paragraph 11 is to be interpreted in the spirit of the agreement reached at the Chicago Conference on March 29, 1918. That is to say, this paper does not bind the National organization of the Red Cross, or its Division Office, to any payment from either treasury for the purpose indicated. It does mean, however, that the Division Office, through its Civilian Relief Bureau, shall use every possible influence to cause the Home Service Sections of local Chapters to provide funds as indicated. The Division Office shall present to the various chapters in the division that the care of discharged tuberculous soldiers, in accordance with the plan outlined here, is an obligation as well as an opportunity resting upon them because of their assumption of Home Service Work.

Two New Secretaries for National Association

On May 1st two new secretaries joined the staff of the National Association, John Daniels and Leet B. Myers. Mr. Daniels will serve as Publicity Secretary and Mr. Myers as Field Secretary. Both of these men have had long experience and training in social work.

Mr. Daniels is a graduate of Harvard University and holds a master's degree from that institution. He has had experience in social settlement work in South End House, Boston, and elsewhere. He was director of the Buffalo social survey in 1909, and later secretary of the New York and New Jersey League for Immigrants. In this capacity and in other ways he has contributed much to the movement for the Americanization of immigrants. Along similar lines Mr. Daniels has also been of signal service in the movement for the advancement of negro education. From 1913 to 1916 he served as director of the Social Service Corporation at Baltimore. In 1916 he was called to be director of the newly organized Children's Home Bureau of the New York City Department of Charities, in which capacity he served until early in the present year. Mr. Daniels has had extensive experience in the preparation of publicity and educational material, and brings with him a broad understanding of the problems of public health and social work. He is the author of a book on the study of Boston negroes, entitled "In Freedom's Birthplace," and also a text-book entitled "An Outline of Economics," as well as of numerous reports and pamphlets.

Mr. Myers is a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan University and of the New
(Concluded on page 8)

Revised Program for Annual Meeting

Boston, June 6-8

Since the preliminary program of the Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the National Tuberculosis Association was printed in the April BULLETIN several changes and additions have been made.

The dinner meeting of the American Sanatorium Association, announced for Thursday, will be omitted. A short business session will be held at 5 p. m., Friday, June 7th.

The program of the Advisory Council meeting on Thursday evening will be as follows: "How America Is Helping France With Its Tuberculosis Problem," James Alexander Miller, M.D., New York; "How the United States Is Meeting the Tuberculosis War Problem," Col. George E. Bushnell, U. S. A.; "How Canada Is Meeting the Tuberculosis War Problem," Capt. Jabez H. Elliott, Canadian Military Hospital Commission, Toronto, Canada.

In accordance with Article X of the By-Laws of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, all of the various agencies engaged in anti-tuberculosis work throughout the country are invited to attend the annual meeting of the National Association and to participate especially in the meeting of the Advisory Council to be held on the evening of June 6th. There is no fee for membership in the Advisory Council, and organizations may send one or more representatives to represent them at this and other meetings of the National Association.

The program of the Clinical Session will be divided as follows:

Friday morning session: Drs. Rutledge, Philip King Brown, Lloyd, Floyd, Sampson, Hawes and Elliott. Friday afternoon session: Drs. Krause, Bowditch, Kinghorn, Lawrason Brown, Pratt and Landis. Saturday morning session: Drs. Slater, Dworetzky, Mills and D. MacDougall King. The subject of the paper by Dr. Joseph H. Pratt will be "Tuberculosis as an Army Problem," and Dr. Lawrason Brown will collaborate in this paper. Dr. Bowditch has changed the title of his paper to "Methuselah and Life in the Open." The title of Dr. J. Dworetzky's paper has also been changed to "The Institutional Care of Laryngo-Pulmonary Tuberculosis." The title of the paper by Dr. E. R. M. Landis has been changed to "Diabetes Complicated with Tuberculosis, Treated by Means of the Allen Method," and Dr. Elmer H. Funk and Charles M. Montgomery of Philadelphia will collaborate in the paper. The paper by Dr. King is additional to those mentioned in the April BULLETIN. His subject will be the "Recording of Physical Findings in Chest Examinations."

Dr. James B. Murphy, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, has been added to the list of speakers at the meeting of the Pathological Section on Friday.

Miss Mary S. Gardner, R.N., Director of the Town and Country Nursing Service of the American Red Cross and Superintendent of the Providence District Nursing Association, will preside at the luncheon meeting for public health nurses on Friday. Miss Bernice Billings, R.N., of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, will discuss "Rural Public Health Nurse," and Miss Margaret Stack, R.N., Visiting Nurse Association, New Haven, will speak on "Some Tuberculosis Problems of the City Public Health Nurse," after which there will be an open discussion. All nurses interested in this subject are invited to attend. The luncheon will be held at Westminster Hotel, price \$1.00 per plate.

In place of the meeting and outing of the National Conference of Tuberculosis Secretaries, scheduled to begin at 12:30 P.M. on Saturday, the Secretaries and all others interested will hold a dinner meeting at 6:30 P.M. on Friday at the Westminster Hotel. Stunts will be provided by Eastern, Western and Southern groups.

The mass meeting, under the auspices of the local committee on arrangements, will begin at 8:15 on Friday evening, instead of at 8:00 o'clock.

The program will be as follows: Address by Hon. Samuel W. McCall, Governor of Massachusetts. "The Work in Tuberculosis of the Department of Health," Eugene R. Kelley, M.D., Commissioner of Health; "The State Sanatoria," Arthur K. Stone, M.D., Chairman of the Trustees of Hospitals for Consumptives; "The Municipal Hospitals of Massachusetts," John F. O'Brien, M.D., Chairman of the Trustees, Boston Consumptives' Hospital; "Tuberculosis Work in the State at Large," Vincent Y. Bowditch, M.D., President Massachusetts Anti-Tuberculosis League.

The session of the Sociological Section, scheduled for 9:00 A.M. on Saturday, will close at 11:00 o'clock, and a special session on the Framingham Community Demonstration will be added. Three papers will be given at this session, as follows: "The Framingham Health Program; The First Year's Results," Donald B. Armstrong, M.D., Executive Officer; "The Framingham Consultation and Medical Examination Work," P. C. Bartlett, M.D., Chief Medical Examiner; "The Framingham Educational and Organization Activities," Miss Mary A. Abel, Educational Assistant.

In the information regarding hotels in the April BULLETIN the Copley Square Hotel and the Hotel Lenox were listed by mistake as on Massachusetts Avenue. They are both on Exeter Street. Dr. Arthur K. Stone, Chairman of the Local Committee on Arrangements, also wishes to call attention to the Cat-

lin and Clapp Pension, 124 Newbury Street, which he recommends as desirable headquarters for women who expect to attend the meeting.

Delegates arriving over the Boston and Albany Railroad or the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad will find it convenient to use the Back Bay stations, which are only one block from the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

"Love Forbidden"

"Love Forbidden," the play from the French which has tuberculosis for its theme, after being produced at Baltimore and Philadelphia, was taken off in order to have changes made to conform more closely to the author's manuscript.

An entire new company of players has been cast for the parts, headed by Garland Gaden, who played the physician in "Damaged Goods" throughout the country.

The route of the new company, beginning April 15th, was Pittston, Pa.; Shenandoah, Reading, Allentown, South Bethlehem, Easton, Scranton, Sunbury, Shamokin, Harrisburg.

The play was at the Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn, for the week of May 13th.

Information concerning future routes, etc., may be secured from Sidney R. Ellis, Times Building, New York, who is making this production by arrangement with Garland Gaden, who holds the American rights.

Sectional Conference Dates and Places

While it is not possible to announce definitely the dates and places of all of the Sectional Conferences, tentative dates can be given and members of the National Association and others who are interested may be able to plan accordingly.

The conferences will probably meet as follows: Northwestern, Spokane, Wash., September 27th and 28th; Southwestern, Denver, Colo., October 4th and 5th; Southern, Birmingham, Ala., October 11th and 12th; North Atlantic, Pittsburgh, Pa., October 18th and 19th; New England, Providence, R. I., October 25th and 26th; Mississippi Valley, Columbus, Ohio, during the week of September 30th.

In giving the members of the Continuation Committees of the various conferences in the last number of the BULLETIN, a mistake was made with reference to the Central Council of the Mississippi Valley Conference, the names included being those for 1917. The names of the members of the Council for 1918 are as follows: Dr. Alfred Henry, Prest., Indianapolis, Ind.; Dr. W. J. Marley, Vice-Prest., Minneapolis, Minn.; James Minnick, Temporary Sec'y-Treas., Chicago, Ill.; Miss M. K. Coady, Louisville, Ky.; Dr. E. A. Gray, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Ethel M. Hendriksen, Grand Rapids, Mich.; S. C. Kingsley, Cleveland, Ohio; Dr. John H. Peck, Des Moines, Iowa.

State Association Directory

Since the publication of the Tuberculosis Directory in 1916, many changes have occurred in the names of state anti-tuberculosis associations and in the personnel of the executive secretaries.

As anti-tuberculosis workers may have occasion to use this list, a revised directory of the state associations is given below:

Alabama Anti-Tuberculosis League, 311½ S. 20th st., Birmingham, Ala.; Rev. George Eaves, D.D., secretary.

Arizona Anti-Tuberculosis Association, 300 E. Adams st., Phoenix, Ariz.; Miss Carol F. Walton, executive secretary.

Arkansas Public Health Association, 401 Donaghey building, Little Rock, Ark.; Miss Erle Chambers, acting executive secretary.

The California Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, 514 Chamber of Commerce building, Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. E. L. M. Tate-Thompson, executive secretary.

The Rocky Mountain Public Health Association, 824 Majestic building, Denver, Colo.; S. Poulterer Morris, executive secretary.

Connecticut State Tuberculosis Commission, State Capitol, Hartford, Conn.; George I. Allen, secretary.

Delaware Anti-Tuberculosis Society, 1404 Franklin st., Wilmington, Del.; Miss Emily P. Bissell, president.

Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the District of Columbia, 923 H st., Washington, D. C.; Walter S. Ufford, secretary.

The Florida Anti-Tuberculosis Association, 510 Dyal-Upchurch building, Jacksonville, Fla.; Homer W. Borst, executive secretary.

Raoul Foundation Crusade Against Tuberculosis in Georgia, 1415 Empire building, Atlanta, Ga.; J. P. Faulkner, executive secretary.

The Idaho Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, 620 Fort st., Boise, Idaho; Mrs. Catherine R. Athey, executive secretary.

Illinois Tuberculosis Association, 8 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; Walter D. Thurber, executive secretary.

Indiana Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, 147 E. Market st., Indianapolis, Ind.; Arthur J. Strawson, executive secretary (on leave of absence); Miss Ethel Roberts, acting secretary.

Iowa Tuberculosis Association, 518 Century building, Des Moines, Iowa; Ralph J. Reed, executive secretary.

Kansas Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, Topeka, Kan.; Dr. J. J. Sippy, secretary.

The Kentucky State Health and Welfare League, Old State Capitol, Frankfort, Ky.; Dr. W. L. Heizer, executive secretary.

Louisiana Anti-Tuberculosis League, 1309 Tulane ave., New Orleans, La.; Dr. G. Farrar Patton, secretary.

Maine Anti-Tuberculosis Association, 27 State st., Bangor, Me.; A. J. Torsleff, secretary.

Maryland Association for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis, 311 W. Monument st., Baltimore, Md.; James Jenkins, Jr., executive secretary.

Massachusetts Anti-Tuberculosis League, 3 Joy st., Boston, Mass.; Seymour H. Stone, secretary (on leave of absence); Miss Ethel M. Spofford, acting secretary.

Michigan Anti-Tuberculosis Association, 435 Science building, Ann Arbor, Mich.; W. L. Cosper, executive secretary.

The Minnesota Public Health Association, Old Capitol, St. Paul, Minn.; Dr. I. J. Murphy, executive secretary.

Mississippi Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign Committee, 109 N. State st., Jackson, Miss.; Mrs. Robert S. Phifer, Jr., secretary.

The Missouri Association for the Relief and Control of Tuberculosis, 800 Broadway, Columbia, Mo.; Dr. W. McN. Miller, secretary.

Montana Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, State Capitol, Helena, Mont.; Mrs. Sara E. Morse, executive secretary.

The Nebraska Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, 483 Brandeis Theatre building, Omaha, Neb.; Mrs. K. R. J. Edholm, executive secretary.

Nevada Public Health Association, 835 N. Center st., Reno, Nev.; Mrs. John M. Fulton, secretary.

The New Hampshire Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, City Mission building, Manchester, N. H.; Dr. Robert Kerr, executive secretary.

New Jersey Anti-Tuberculosis League, 45 Clinton st., Newark, N. J.; Ernest D. Easton, secretary.

The New Mexico Public Health Association, Commerce building, Albuquerque, N. M.; John Tombs, executive secretary, P. O. Box 457.

Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the New York State Charities Aid Association, 105 E. 22d st., New York City; George J. Nelbach, executive secretary.

State Red Cross Seal Commission of North Carolina, Sanatorium, N. C.; Dr. L. B. McBrayer, executive secretary.

The North Dakota Anti-Tuberculosis Association, Bismarck, N. D.; Dr. Fannie Dunn Quain, secretary.

The Ohio Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, 83 S. 4th st., Columbus, Ohio; Dr. Robert G. Patterson, secretary.

The Oklahoma Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, 315 Oklahoman building, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Jules Schevitz, general secretary.

Oregon Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, 503 Corbett building, Portland, Ore.; Mrs. Saidie Orr-Dunbar, executive secretary.

Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, Pennsylvania building, 15th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia, Pa.; R. B. Spicer, executive secretary.

Rhode Island Anti-Tuberculosis Association, 109 Washington st., Providence, R. I.; Willis E. Chandler, secretary.

South Carolina Anti-Tuberculosis Association, 512 Palmetto building, Columbia, S. C.; Dr. L. A. Riser, executive secretary.

Red Cross Seal Commission of South Dakota, Armour, S. D.; Mrs. E. P. Wanzer, chairman.

Tennessee Anti-Tuberculosis Association, Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn.; James P. Kranz, executive secretary.

Texas Public Health Association, 616 Littlefield building, Austin, Tex.; D. E. Breed, executive secretary.

Utah Public Health Association, 120 E. First South St., Salt Lake City, Utah; Frank W. Le Clere, secretary.

The Vermont Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, 184 Church st., Burlington, Vt.; Harold W. Slocum, executive secretary.

The Virginia Anti-Tuberculosis Association, 1110 Capitol st., Richmond, Va.; Miss Agnes D. Randolph, secretary.

The Washington Association for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis, 916 Cobb building, Seattle, Wash.; Mrs. Bethesda B. Buchanan, executive secretary.

West Virginia Anti-Tuberculosis League, Glendale, W. Va.; Dr. Harriet B. Jones, secretary.

The Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association, 471 Van Buren st., Milwaukee, Wis.; Dr. Hoyt E. Dearholt, executive secretary.

The Wyoming Public Health Association, 319 W. 26th st., Cheyenne, Wyo.; Mrs. R. A. Morton, secretary.

175 Million Seals Sold in 1917

Winners of Pennants in Red Cross Seal Competition—600 Million 1918 Seals

One hundred and seventy-five million seals is the grand total for the 1917 sale of Red Cross Christmas seals. While some state agents have been prevented from sending in their final reports by the tardiness of local agents in rendering their reports, it is probable that the revision of the total figure called for by the later reports will be upward rather than downward. The National Association extends its hearty congratulations and sincere thanks to everyone in the army of Red Cross seal agents who contributed to the tremendous success of the campaign.

66 Per Cent. Increase

As large as was the increase over the 1916 sale, amounting to 66 per cent, the American Red Cross and the National Tuberculosis Association look for a far larger increase in the 1918 sale. The factors which contributed most to the success of the 1917 campaign—aroused patriotism, quickened generosity and enlarged appreciation of the menace of disease to the nation, as well as the high zeal of Red Cross seal salesmen—will, we are confident, work more mightily this fall than last.

In this faith, the national organizations are now having 600 million seals printed, as against 400 million a year ago. Even more seals will be provided if the demand is indicated before it is too late to secure additional paper and printing. This year of supreme opportunity it behooves every agent to make his preparations far earlier than ever before. The congestion of transportation and other adverse conditions predicated on the war prescribe the earliest possible preparations.

The design of the 1918 seal will be printed in the June BULLETIN. It will scarcely be necessary to give an interpretation of the design. Its message will be apparent as the combined appeal of Liberty, Humanity and the Spirit of Christmas.

Unprecedented Scores in Pennant Competition

The winners in the 1917 interstate competition are as follows:

<i>Class A—Populations up to 1,250,000</i>	
1. Wyoming	7.24 per capita
2. Arizona	4.10 per capita
<i>Class B—Populations from 1,250,000 to 2,400,000</i>	
1. Minnesota	3.63 per capita
2. Connecticut	3.44 per capita
<i>Class C—Populations Over 2,400,000</i>	
1. Wisconsin	3.24 per capita
2. New York	3.23 per capita

Wyoming and Minnesota were likewise winners in 1916. This year's per capita sale in Wyoming is two and one-

half times the score in 1916, which was then the record in the interstate competition. In the 1916 competition no state had a per capita as high as 3; in the last competition no state winner has a per capita as low as 3.

Inter-City Contest Winners

The winners in the inter-city and -town competition follow:

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>Per Capita</i>
1. 300-600	Broadview, Mont. 84.76
2. 600-1,200	Big Timber, Mont. 21.59
3. 1,200-2,000	Kellogg, Idaho 35.60
4. 2,000-8,000	Dillon, Mont. 27.94
5. 8,000-25,000	Phoenix, Ariz. 19.31
6. 25,000-50,000	Tulsa, Okla. 10.39
7. 50,000-150,000	Oklahoma City, Okla. 8.52
8. 150,000-400,000	Minneapolis, Minn. 6.10
9. 400,000-1,000,000	Buffalo, N. Y. 5.67
10. Over 1,000,000	Brooklyn, N. Y. 3.26*

The holders of second and third places are:

<i>Population Class</i>	<i>Per Capita</i>
1. 300-600	2. White Sulphur, Mont. 81.19
2. 600-1,200	3. Milton, Ill. 42.42
3. 1,200-2,000	1. Lambert, Minn. 30.15
4. 2,000-8,000	3. Prague, Okla. 27.00
5. 8,000-25,000	2. Harlowton, Mont. 22.08
6. 25,000-50,000	3. Hailey, Idaho 21.09
7. 50,000-150,000	2. Mayville, Wis. 21.03
8. 150,000-400,000	3. Worthington, Minn. 20.70
9. 400,000-1,000,000	2. Badleville, Okla. 15.05
10. Over 1,000,000	3. Ithaca, N. Y. 14.14
	2. Charleston, W. Va. 9.75
	3. Decatur, Ill. 9.20
	2. Fort Wayne, Ind. 8.44
	3. Springfield, Ill. 8.20
	2. Louisville, Ky. 5.66
	3. Rochester, N. Y. 5.39
	2. Milwaukee, Wis. 4.46
	3. Pittsburgh, Pa. 3.86
	2. Chicago, Ill. 2.16
	3. New York, N. Y. 1.97

With the exception of Class 2, all of the winners and holders of second place in the above list made scores higher than the largest per capita sales ever shown before in their classes.

Banners to be Presented

The banners won both in the national Red Cross seal competition and in the Modern Health Crusader competition will be presented to representatives of the winning associations and Modern Health Crusader leagues at the annual meeting of the National Association, to be held in Boston, June 6 to 8. If a representative of any winning organization is not in attendance, the banner will be forwarded by express.

* Chicago was given as winner in earlier announcements, Brooklyn having failed to report by the close of the competition. Chicago has now magnanimously waived her right to first place, and goes into second position.

Raising Money for Charitable Work

A Study of the Federation or "Cleveland" Plan

A very timely report has recently been issued by the American Association for Organizing Charity, whose office is at 130 East 23d Street, New York City, in regard to the federation plan for financing a city's charitable organizations. Under this plan, which is sometimes called the "Cleveland plan," a man is not solicited separately for contributions by each of the city's charitable organizations. If he gives to the federation he becomes immune from such solicitation—in so far as the organizations have united with the federation.

Federations have been formed in twenty cities, including Baltimore, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Denver, and Milwaukee. In six cities they have been abandoned. Jewish federations exist in a number of other cities, but they have not been included in this study.

The report is a comprehensive one, covering nearly 300 pages. It was prepared by a special committee, consisting of the secretaries of the Charity Organization Society of New York City, of the United Charities of Chicago, and of the Associated Charities of Boston and a member of the board of managers of the Associated Charities of Washington, D. C. The committee had the assistance of Fred S. Hall, of the staff of the Russell Sage Foundation.

Financial success is reported to have been "usual in initial federation years, except where there has been inadequate preparation and organization," but such success is "much less surely shown when later years are taken into account." Failure is indicated, the report asserts, in the one city where there has been a long experience. The committee contends, however, that the gains achieved have been based almost uniformly upon methods of financial work which "do not tend to build up as stable a constituency as most organizations in non-federation cities now have."

The recommendation the committee submits, after considering both advantages and disadvantages, is "very positively against any adoption of the plan at present."

"Fourteen cities," the committee adds, "are now experimenting with the plan under quite varying conditions and with several different types of organization. We feel strongly that this is experimentation enough. Whether the federation plan in any city means a social advance or the reverse is yet to be demonstrated. Those who are wise will allow that demonstration to be worked out by the cities that have already adopted the plan."

Making An Exhibit

The following suggestions for exhibitors were prepared by Mr. E. G. Routzahn, of the Department of Surveys and Exhibits of the Russell Sage Foundation, primarily for use in conjunction with exhibits of the United States Food Administration. They have a great deal of practical value for anti-tuberculosis workers who are interested in preparing exhibits. Mr Routzahn's suggestions follow:

What is an exhibit?

In using the term "exhibit" a distinction between two types should be made.

First, there are exhibits that aim to present facts and ideas in quick, striking and readily understood form.

Second, there are exhibits that call for close examination and possibly a familiarity with technical terms and methods. This type includes diagrams, statistical charts, heavily worded placards, specimens in jars with typewritten labels, blue prints, documents, etc.

The suggestions below have to do only with the first and more popular type.

Some advance tests of a successful exhibit.

Will it attract the attention of passing visitors and cause them to stop?

Will it hold their interest until they have grasped the essential facts contained in it?

Will people talk about it afterwards?

If advice is given is it so presented as to lead people to act on it?

The exhibitor, in assembling his graphic material, should continually be asking himself such questions and be trying to measure up to such tests.

Kinds of exhibit material for food exhibits:

- Displays of food and utensils;
- Posters or panels;
- Labels;
- Pictures, as cartoons, photographs and sketches;
- Models;
- Mechanical or moving devices;
- Automatic stereopticons.

Panels.

If a group of charts, posters or exhibit panels are used they should have very few words on them, preferably not more than 25 on each.

If only one or two panels are used in a booth, visitors may be expected to look at a maximum of 60 to 75 words of interesting reading matter in large letters, attractively displayed.

Use labels for objects.

With every object or group of objects a label is needed to show:

What it is;

Why it is displayed.

Every object has a particular significance as an exhibit or it would not be displayed. If you leave it to the visitors to guess what the significance is, they are just as likely to guess wrong as right. They should be told *exactly*.

The right kind of label.

Don't use typewritten or handwritten labels. The letters are too small. Use at least half inch letters—gummed or hand lettered by someone who can make neat, legible letters. Use cards large enough to allow for wide margins.

The right place for labels.

Where will you put the labels? This may seem a very small matter, but the contrary is true; it is so important in "getting your idea over" that you cannot afford to do it wrongly.

Don't let your label conceal any exhibit or any part of one.

Don't let your exhibit conceal any part of your label.

Place the label so that anyone can readily tell to which object it belongs.

Quantity.

It is vastly more important to make interesting and clear all that you do exhibit than it is to have a large display. Leave out some things that *seem* to be important, so that the *most important* exhibits won't be so crowded.

One thing that "gets over" is much more valuable than two or three or four things that get only half way over.

Selection.

By all means do *not* put in something that has nothing to do with the subject just because it looks well, or because somebody asked to have it shown, or because it may be important in itself.

Even though everybody ought to be persuaded to kill the flies, there is no place for a "Swat the Fly" poster in an exhibit on balanced diet, for example.

Arrangement.

Have a starting point and a given direction to follow. Put up a sign "Begin here" and have someone say the words also. Use numbers or arrows to guide people in the right direction.

Place every exhibit as nearly as possible within range of the sight of standing persons, and use ropes or railings to keep people from coming so close as to cut off the view of other persons unnecessarily. Nothing should be placed so low or so high as to make it awkward for visitors to look at it.

If you expect a crowd, any tables carrying exhibits should be raised a foot or so from the floor, and if possible demonstrators should stand on platforms of the same height.

The exhibits will be arranged so that those relating to one idea will be grouped together and distinctly separated from those which relate to another idea.

If you have a series of tables or a long counter on which are displays of food you can separate the groups of foods by a space between tables or a broad colored tape or cardboard fence stretched across a table between groups.

Community Week

MISS MAXINE BIEBESHEIMER, R. N.,
Kendallville, Noble Co., Indiana

Such it was, a week for the community. The "community" meant everyone in the town of Kendallville, Ind. Even so the 6,000 inhabitants were not the only participants, for many miles around in neighboring towns the staging of "Community Week" had a dynamic effect. It was planned with the people, by the people and for the people. The interest was largely the result of wide publicity and a careful campaign plotted out months previously.

In the first place, a splendid committee was selected which in turn chose a chairman for each day of the week. The last named chose their own fellow workers, and each completed his own day's program as follows:

Monday: Community Night. A community spirit-raising was given that continued through the week. A splendid Red Cross address was given and articles were exhibited from the local shops. An allegorical play, written by a citizen, aroused much merriment, also gave food for thought. At various times during the evening the local orchestra played old-time melodies, and community singing stirred everyone in tune to the occasion.

Tuesday: Dental Day. This day marked the first medical inspection of school children by local doctors. While it was restricted to dentists, a number of medical cases reported themselves, and the dentist made these notations, which assisted in marking a necessary new epoch, medical inspection for all school children. The findings of this day alone marked "Maximum result with minimum expenditure."

Wednesday: Go-to-School-Day. Two hundred and fifty patrons and friends of the public schools showed their interest in "Go-to-School-Day" by visiting the various classes and programs held in the different buildings. The pupils of each school participated in programs of patriotic, community and health work. For example, at the Central School a continuous program was given on each floor, consisting of music, physical drills, flag salutes, health talks by pupils, health plays, patriotic drills and regular lessons in hygiene. The Domestic Science Department gave a laboratory demonstration in the preparation of food substitutes which was both practical and instructive.

Thursday was Arbor Day, very timely and effectively carried out by the Boy Scouts, Junior Red Cross girls and the High School Botany class. A newly acquired city recreation park was the scene. Appropriate singing and speeches, together with the planting of the "Pershing Elm" marked a day both in Kendallville history and the lives of the young Americans who participated.

Friday was scheduled as "Big Parade Day." Such it was, the greatest parade and public demonstration ever held in Kendallville. Lodges, Societies, Clubs, factories, stores, etc., were in line with beautiful floats and slogans. The City Board headed the parade. City officials rode in automobiles and the Fire Department and Police were in line; schools were represented, hundreds of flags were flying, whole school rooms were transformed into Health Crusaders or represented a special health department. Fresh air fans and Boy Scouts, with their sleeping tents, filed in line. The tiny first graders who took the prize were dressed as Dutch Dolls imitating Dutch Cleanser. Their slogan was "Here's the Dope, use plenty of soap." Even the Gold Dust Twins were in line. A magnificent float was made by the Junior Red Cross girls, which represented the 1917 Red Cross Seal, and received much comment, and served as the first warning that soon Seals would be on the market.

Nearly twice as many seals were sold as the year previous, the majority being sold in the schools. The Junior High School boys received the first prize for a very clever "Hooverized Float." Cash prizes were given for the best float and best slogan. Pictures were taken of the twelve best floats and were later shown on local screens.

While the Big Parade was written in large letters, there was something greater in the mind of the Chairman with which to close the day, *Educational Night*. A splendid address with stereopticon views was given by a very able speaker, "Mental Defectives and War." Another address, patriotic and appealing for Red Cross workers, was well received. The Carmena Music Club rendered several delightful vocal numbers and were repeatedly encored. The evening's program closed with a well pleased audience, each of whom was presented with a Fresh Air Fairy button.

On Saturday the school children were delighted with the beautiful fairy picture, "Cinderella." It was so arranged that all could attend, many children seeing their first picture show. So delighted was the manager of the picture house with the overwhelming audience and the result of the "Big Week" that he turned the entire proceeds over to the Public Health and Anti-Tuberculosis Society. This money, together with a sale which the committee previously held, paid all expenses and a very handsome sum was left in the treasury.

The Board of Health issued a warning of "Clean Up," and the city wagons hauled refuse for over a week. Thus it may truly be said about the program it was,

Each for all, and all for each.

To this extent the Community Nurse brought her report before the Mayor and his Council, who voted \$100 per month for the maintenance of a Public Health Nurse for the remainder of the year. The report was accurate and concise and spoke for itself.

Notes and Suggestions

Free Statistical Help

Through its Statistical Bureau the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company invites physicians, public health workers and social workers to make use of its valuable collection of mortality statistics. These statistics present the principal causes of death among white and colored wage-earners in the United States and Canada. The material covers over ten million individuals for each of the six years, 1911 to 1916. Death rates are available for each race, by sex and by age period. The company hopes in this way to aid in the study of disease and disability among wage-earners. It desires to stimulate medical investigation and research. By offering these statistics to the medical profession and to public health and social workers, the company expresses also its appreciation of the cooperation which it has received from physicians and others who have replied to inquiries and have given detailed information in thousands of cases. All inquiries should be addressed to the Statistical Bureau, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Pupil Nurses and Public Health Work

The Topeka Public Health Nursing Association reports an experimental course in public health nursing for local pupil nurses. The idea has been to give a pupil nurse from a local hospital as varied an experience as possible in public health work. She is sent out with the baby nurse, the school nurse, the tuberculosis nurse and others, with each of whom she gets more or less of the social service side of the work. It is hoped that this slight experience may stimulate a desire for further study along the lines of public health work.

Again a Problem

War problems—their number is legion, and every day brings a new one. The Tuberculosis Committee of the Charity Organization Society (New York City) has just issued a circular entitled "Our Tuberculosis War Problem," pointing out that if the man power of the United States is to win the war against autocracy every effort must be made to conserve the strength and vigor of her young men and women. In view of this, the tuberculosis war problem may be stated in terms of fitness. It is pointed out that in England, where the greatest precautions have been taken against tuberculosis, the death rate increased 17 per cent. among the non-combatants during the first year of the war. The surprisingly large number of cases of tuberculosis discovered through the draft examinations are indicative of the emphasis that should be placed on periodic medical examinations as a means towards conserving the nation's resources. Copies of this folder may be obtained from the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the Charity Organization Society, 105 East 22d Street, New York City.

Striking Illustrations

Three illustrations, good ones, that make one stop, look and read, are the striking feature of a new circular being distributed by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Rest, fresh air and good food are the subjects of the two-color illustrations, and the pictures are surrounded by a minimum of explanatory matter, which stresses the idea that tuberculosis is preventable and curable if these three factors are not neglected. Copies of this circular may be secured from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Public Health War Service

"Save a day of health for the country's work" is a slogan suggested for a health campaign among school children which has been launched in Rhode Island by the Commissioner of Education. The aim of the campaign is to awaken in children an early interest in public health and an appreciation of its social importance, and to instruct them regarding the laws of health and its value as shown in war time. A circular accompanying the announcement of the campaign traces the connection between public health and war service as follows: "It is the first duty of every American to help win this war for democracy. It must be won by work. Work is diminished by illnesses which it is estimated lose more than 270,000,000 days annually among workers of the \$3 a day rank, thus hindering supplies of food, ammunition and ships. It is also estimated that about 1,500,000 people in the United States are ill every day. These illnesses among workers and others are mostly preventable."

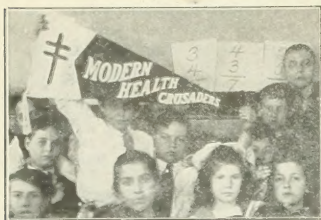
An anonymous donor has offered to the commissioner of education a \$500 Liberty Bond to be awarded in place of a banner or other testimonial to schools whose pupils assist in increasing days of service by lessening illness. Every high and grammar school principal is invited to enter his school as one of 50 to cooperate in this war service. It is not necessary that all teachers and pupils in any school participate. The service may be carried on by a single teacher with a class of pupils. Reports covering a year's work are to be submitted annually to the commissioner from pupils undertaking the service. These reports cover three lines of effort:

1. Prevention of infection by mouth spray—campaign in community, including schools, for covering mouth when coughing and sneezing.

2. Prevention of infection by unwashed hands—campaign in community, including schools, for washing hands before touching food, drink, utensils and dishes.

3. Prevention of debility from overheated and otherwise bad indoor air—reports by pupil health officers of hourly temperatures in rooms and corridors, of air currents, dustiness, illumination, cleanliness of school premises and at soda fountains, in eating places, groceries, etc.; general temperatures in stores, libraries, churches, steam and

(Concluded on page 8)



The regular June meeting for Modern Health Crusaders has a subject of great importance and one which will make it unusually easy for league masters to interest children: "What to Eat and Drink, Food Protection, Typhoid Fever, Temperance." The timeliness of this meeting, when the season of heat and flies draws near, is apparent. Practically every community has a physician who can give a sprightly talk on some of the items of this subject, notably typhoid fever and the carriers of disease. As long meetings are not to be encouraged, part of this subject may be reserved for one of the months for which subjects are not prescribed in the manual.

The more progressive state boards of health will supply teachers and league masters with interesting material relating to the danger of unprotected food, polluted water and similar disease risks.

We refer Modern Health Crusade workers to the outline on teaching food values to children by Lucy H. Gillett in our May, 1917, BULLETIN. If you do not have this in your files, write for another copy. The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, 105 East 22d Street, will send free its "Food Allowances for Children." We recommend the purchase of the food charts of the A. I. C. P. Of these nine charts, several are adapted for the direct instruction of children, while others will be helpful in teaching parents. Apply to us for a special discount in the price of these charts.

(Where publications are free, we so state. Under the regulations for second-class mail, under which this BULLETIN is distributed, we are not permitted to quote prices for publications other than our own. Readers should write to publishers or to us for prices.)

There are very good charts in the booklet, "Childhood and Health," published by the National Child Welfare Association, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York. Through the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and its agents you may secure "Food Facts," by Dr. Donald B. Armstrong, a very attractive free booklet, easily understood. "The House Fly as a Disease Carrier" is the name of a book of some size written by L. O. Howard. Libraries should be consulted for this volume.

On the subject of temperance, for which a special meeting will be assigned next year, we refer you to the Anti-Saloon League of your state or to the American Issue Publishing Company of Westerville, Ohio, for their effective temperance posters. They are published

also in circular form, 6 by 9 inches. We can furnish you without charge with a copy of the pamphlet, "The Effect of Alcoholic Indulgence on the Human Mind and Body," published by the National Anti-Saloon League, to furnish information for composition by school children.

Notes and Pointers

The Memphis and Shelby County Anti-Tuberculosis Association has set aside one thousand dollars for Modern Health Crusader work. This organization has set out to enroll the 22,000 school children of Memphis as Crusaders.

Interesting reports are received from nurses in the Town and Country Nursing Service of the American Red Cross. The Modern Health Crusaders, under the leadership of Miss Olive Dressel, R. N., Three Rivers, Michigan, have so many knights among them that funds for insignia have given out, but a health film show is planned to replenish the treasury. The league has an adult of each of the four wards to represent it, and each room in school has a captain and secretary to help with the health chore records. Miss Annie M. Casey, Red Cross nurse, reports that the Crusaders in Mason County, Kentucky, are doing a great work in cleaning up.

Miss Minnie T. Wilson, tuberculosis nurse for Washington County, New York, states that a number of rural school teachers are willing to give one of the health plays as public entertainment on the last day of the school year.

Miss Irma Collmer, secretary of the Anti-Tuberculosis League, of South Bend, Ind., writes: "We certainly do get good reports from Modern Health Crusader work. One superintendent reporting on a township teachers' institute last month said a discussion came up at their last meeting regarding the fact that there had been so few cases of contagious disease, when heretofore they had never escaped without some epidemic of measles, scarlet fever, etc., during the school year. Several of the teachers rose with one accord to give the credit to the Modern Health Crusade. It seems such a tangible way of reaching the children, and it seems to appeal to the teachers."

Mrs. Catherine R. Athey, executive secretary of the Idaho Tuberculosis Association, writes that she wishes prompt delivery of a large order of knight's pins, as "all my organized towns are doing a land-office business. I had no idea that so many children would qualify. The teachers in charge are all delighted with the work and do not hesitate to say that colds and usual epidemics are lacking where the chore sheet has been kept."

The Modern Health Crusader league at San Anselmo, Cal., one of the pennant winners, reports that it works as part of the Junior Red Cross. Not only the Junior Red Cross, but Boy Scouts and other organizations, as well as the schools, are able to take up the Modern Health Crusade as a phase of their work. It supplies the method of teaching personal hygiene which is of

most interest to children and correspondingly the most effective.

Mrs. L. R. Browning, president of a Michigan parents'-teachers' association, writes of the Crusade: "I feel that it furnishes the inspiration for which we have been longing in our work. A movement which will save the energy required to supervise the daily duties of five children would prove a boon to this mother and doubtless to a million others."

Notes and Suggestions

(Continued from page 7)

street cars, hotels, city hall, state house, court rooms, etc.

The school showing the best record at the end of the year is to hold the \$500 Liberty Bond for one year and cashes the coupons when due. In 1922 the bond is to become the property of the school whose report for the year shows the greatest rate of percentage of improvement over 1918. In determining this rate, health statistics, conditions, habits in schools and community count 90 points, and the merits of the report itself count 10 points. A \$100 Liberty Bond is to be awarded similarly to schools holding second place during these five years. The commissioner shall publish each year an honor list of schools sending reports of reasonable merit.

Some suggestions for carrying on the School Public Health War Service are made. For instance, each pupil may report daily for the first fortnight the number of uncovered coughs and sneezes counted everywhere since the day before. The daily totals and places where obtained can be written in 200 or 300 word stories and the best sent to local papers for publication. Cartoons with reading contexts can be suitably prepared and sent to papers, placed in libraries, schools, etc. Simple and complex problems in health and social statistics are suggested as a means of testing efforts by results obtained instead of by "enthusiasm." As an exercise in mathematics, problems like the following may be given: For how many of the 270,000,000 days is Rhode Island responsible (approximately)? What is a reasonable expectation of reduction?

TWO NEW SECRETARIES

(Continued from page 2)

York School of Philanthropy. He has had extensive experience in associated charities work, serving as secretary of organizations in Columbus, Ohio, Charlotte, N. C., Bridgeport, Conn., and elsewhere. He was field secretary for the Ohio Anti-Saloon League and secretary of the North Carolina Red Cross Seal Commission. For the past two years Mr. Myers has served as assistant secretary of the New York City Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis. In this capacity he has directed the sale of Red Cross seals, increasing the sale from 3,400,000 to 5,400,000. Mr. Myers will serve not only as field secretary but as assistant sales manager in the Red Cross seal campaign.



